the Duchy of Oldenburg tems from Boston-Fatal Accident-Arrest of a Bank Robber Murder

Bank Robber Murder
Bestos, Monday, July 14.

On Saturday afternoon white Benjamin Howard,
Esq merchant on Central Wharf, was riding in his
carriage with his wife, sisters and niece, the horses
an away and the party were all thrown out. Mr.
Howard's sister died from the injuries she sustained
yesterday. The others were not scroonly hurt.

Wm. Devoc, a notorious bank robber, was arrested
at Woodstock. Vermont, on Saturday. He was passing money of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, stolen
some time ago, and snapped a justol and drew a ing money of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, stolen some time ago, and snapped a justol and drew a infe on the officers, but was secured and locked up. A colored man named Random, living in Spencer, Mass., on Saturday, after severely bearing his wife, dragged her into the yard and stabbed her to the heart. He has made hts escape.

# The Steamer Maria Burt-The Winfield Scott

at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans. Wednesday, July 9.

The passengers of the steamer Maria Burt, lost on her passage from Galveston to this port, were all saved, but the boat is a fotal loss. The steamship Winfield Scott, from New-York, arrived this morning.

Railroad Accident.

PRILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14.

An accident occurred last might on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Millersburg, by the cars running over a cow, and consequently getting off the track. The baggage master, George Callanan, a son of a police officer in this City, was standing on the platform, and was horribly crushed. It is thought he must have died since.

Markets New-Orleans, July 9. Corron has been easier for the lower grades, since the receipt of the advices by the Canada, while the higher qualities have been firm. The quotations are: for strictly middling Sc, and fair 10ic. The sales of vesterday were 1,500 bales, and to-day they reach

Markets ... CHARLESTON, July 13. The sales of Corron yesterday were 750 bales, prices ranging from 5400 c.

INDIANA .- In the VIth (Gorman's) District, Col. William R. Hadden (Opp.) has withdrawn from the field, leaving William M. Connelly, George W. Carr and W. A. Gorman (all Opp.) to contest the election. One or two Whigs have been proposed. in the VIIth (McGaughey's) District, two or

three Opposition candidates have been presented. but it is understood that two will decline Messrs, John G. Davis and Stephen G. Dodge are the principal Loco contestants. In 1849, Mr. McGaughey had a majority of 1,873.

-The Whig Congressional Convention in the Vth (Brown's) District, resolved to make no party nomination in opposition to Thomas A. Hendricks, the Opposition candidate. Hendricks, if opposed at all, will be on Independent grounds.

-Robert Dale Owen, Henry L. Ellsworth and that celebrated literary character, Dr. John W. Davis (Ex-Speaker of the Lower House of Congress) are all candidates for the Legislature.)

Wisconsin .- The State ' National Democratic' Convention is to be held at Madison, Sept 10, but the Dodge Free-Soil Loco-Focos, it is given out, will not go into this Convention, and will call a separate one. This may lead to a double delegation, at the National Loco-Foco

-Col. George H. Walker, who has been extensively named by the Press for Governor, announces that in no event will be suffer his name to be used for Governor in opposition "to the regular nominee of the Democratic State Convention," and states, beside, he is not solicitous for the office.

-Levi Hubbell, not many years since Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, but more recently residing at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the new Chief Justice of the State. Gen. H. is a man of much ability.

TENNESSEE. - The Bolivar Democrat, in its first number, runs up the names of D. S. Dickinson, of New-York, for President, and Jefferson Davis, (Secessionist,) of Mississippi, for Vice-President, in 1852, subject to the decision of the National States' Rights " Democratic " Convention, if one is called.

-J. J. B. Southall, the Loco-Foco candidate for Congress in the VIIIth (Ewing's) District, takes the same position as Governor Trousdale (who is up for reelection) as to the Compromise Measures, and is for Resistance. Gen William Cullom is the Whig and Union candidate. He supports the Compromise "as a whole."

KENTUCKY .- H. M. McCARTY (Editor of the Paducah Journal) is supported as the Whig candidate for Congress in the 1st District, and is opposed by two Loco-Focos.

-At the ensuing August election the follow ing officers are to be elected: Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Members of Congress, Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature. Treasurer of State, Auditor of Public Ac. counts, Attorney-General, Register of the Land Office, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, Superintendent of Public Instruc-

North Carolina .- Gov. Reid has appointed R. M. Saunders, Asa Biggs and B. F. Moore, Commissioners to Revise the Statutes of the State. Mr. Moore has resigned the office of

Attorney-General. William Eaton, of Warrenton, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Attorney General, in the place of B. F. Moore, resigned.

Georgia.-Hon. W. B. Wofford has accepted the "Union" nomination in the VIth (Cobb's) District.

-In the VIIth (Stephens') District Col. David

J. Bailey is the Secessionist candidate. -In the Vth District Col. E. W. Chastain has accepted the "Union" nomination.

MARYLAND .- The Cumberland Unionist

"From present indications, we think it will be the veriest folly in the world for any party herea-bouts to hold a Nominating Convention preparatory to the approaching Fall Elections. Both candidates and people seem to be averse to such a course. The homer are mostly willing to run without the aid of a packed committee, and the latter, of both parties. Appear to be determined to choose their officers, not be obscience to party dectation, but from a sense of obedience to party dictation, but from a sense of fitness of those who may present themselves for

AN ANECDOTE OF JOHN ADAMS .- When John Adams was a young man, he was invited to one with the Court and Bar at the House of Jedge Paine, an eminent Loyalist, at Worcester. When the wine was circulated round the table, Judge Paine Fave, as a toast, "the King." Some of the Whigs were about to refuse to drink it. But Mr. Adams whispered to them to comply, saying, " We shall have an opportunity to return the compliment. At length, when John Adams was desired to give a sengin, when John Adams was desired to give that, he gave "the Devil." As the host was about to resent the supposed indignity, his wife calmed him, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams by immediately saying, "My dear, as the gentleman has seen it to drink to our friend, let us by no means refuse, in our turn, to drink to his."

Tr Thomas F. Meagher, the exiled Irish patriot, was married on the 27th of February last at Hobart Town, to a Miss Bennett.

## CITY ITEMS

Doings or Rum .- On the morning of the 11th inst. Officer Knapp, of the Eighteenth Wari, discovered a girl named Julia Bryant on the awning at the corner of Canal and Laurens sts., laboring under the effects of dehrium tremens. She was taken to the Tombs on Saturday, after a day of raving de lirium, whence she was transferred to the Island for

Many Ann Low .- A girl, by this name, is supposed to have arrived at this port in the ship Columbia on the 8th inst. She is a large girl, 14 years old, with dark hair, and very good lookingcame from North of Ireland. Her sister, Jane Low, residing with Rev. James Woolsey, Norwalk, Conn. s very anxious to learn her whereabout, and requests any one who may know where she is, to inform her, directing to "Jane Low, care of Rev. Mr. Woolsey. Norwalk, Conn.," or by bringing the girl to the office of the Chief of Police in this City.

Drowned .- An unknown woman was found floating in the East River at the foot of Eighty Sixth-st. on Saturday afternoon.

John Crawford, one of the doormen of the Sixteenth Ward, died on Saturday after a se

THE BEAVER-STREET FIRE.-The first story was occupied by Lobach & Schepeler, whose stock, consisting of indigo, cochineal, linseed oil, sugar, &c. was considerably damaged by water. Insured for \$11,000, which will fully cover the loss. The entire loss is estimated as follows: Loss on the building, \$2,000; on cotton \$7,500; other loss \$2,500. Total, \$13,000. The store of Wm. Neilson, importer of \$13,000. The store of Wm. Neilson, importer of wine, &c. 22 Beaver-st. was slightly damaged by water.

Serious Accident .- On Saturday after-SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday aftermoon, while Mr. Wm. H. Stogdill and his lady were
enjoying themselves with a pleasant ride on the road
a short distance beyond Harlem, the spirited animal
became frightened, and ran away at the hight of
his speed. The horse pulled very strong on the bit,
and it was utterly impossible for Mr. Stogdill to rein
him: therefore he dashed along at a rapid gate, and
before he could be checked Mr. S. and his wife were
therers out of the vehicle and severely injured. Mr. thrown out of the vehicle and severely injured. Stogdill is one of the active attaches of Sheriff Stogdill is one of the active attaches of Sheriff Carn-ley's office, and we learn that his injuries are of such a serious nature that he will not be able to attend to his duties for several days.

#### The Strike at Paterson. PATERSON, Friday, July 11.

To the Editors of The Tribune :

In your paper of this date I find an article headed "Paterson," and signed " M.," in which, among other matters, the writer notices the Strike among the hands of this place. He says, "The Cotton factories have all reduced the wages, usually from one-half to an entire day's pay in the week."-Again, he says : " In many of the mills the machinery is of a very imperfect kind, add to which, it is so much worn, and the capital invested so small, that there is less chance of competing with the Eastern manufacturers, than those have with the European

market."
It is very mortifying to every well wisher of your paper, and of the cause of human progress, which you so earnestly and honestly advocate, that such imperfect and unjust statements as the above should have found their way into your columns.

have found their way into your columns.

It is not true, as w. suggests, that the machinery is so much worse in Paterson than in the Eastern States, that therefore the manufacturers here cannot compete with those in New-England. The manufacturers of Paterson ask no favors or sympathy on this account; believing that the mach nery in Paterson is quite as good as in any other place.

this account; believing that the mach nery in Paterson is quite as good as in any other place.

The simple state of the case is as follows: The Legislature of New-Jersey, at its last session, passed a law that after the 4th of July, the hours of work in the manufactories of the State should be 10 hours per day, and no more. When the time came the hands refused to work longer than 10 hours, at the same time demanding the same wages per week for 60 hours' work, which they had before been receiving for 69 hours.

From this simple history of the matter, every one From this simple history of the matter, every one may judge of the character of the communication which w saw fit to make. From this statement it will be perceived that the Cotton Factories made no reduction of wages, they sought no change or alteration whatever. Again, the mability to compete with the East does not arise from the difference in the machinery, as w. suggests, but from the difference in the time of working the hands. It is not difficult to perceive that Paterson, compelled to work only 10 hours per day, to pay the same wages, rents, interest on capital invested, &c. cannot compete with the Eastern States working, as they do, their hands from 121 to 14 hours per day. Under such a state of things any one, it appears to me, ought to see that the manufactures of New-Jersey must be sacrificed, there is no help for them.

help for them.

It is notorious that notwithstanding the great noise Rastern States about no help for them.

It is notorious that notwithstanding the great noise that has been made in the Eastern States about the rights of men and women, (and if the writer w. is a Yankee he may look at home,) they have worked their hands in the Cotton Mills 13 hours per day, while Paterson for about 15 years past has only been working 111 hours, yet with this disadvantage Paterson has pand about as good wages as they have, and to my certain knowledge has been preferred by the hands who have worked in the above named places.

8.

### Report on the Tehnantepec Treaty WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11, 1851.

Capt. J. M. Mercer of the Tehuantepec Capt. J. M. Mercer of the Tehuantepec surveying party arrived here to-day, twenty days from the scene of operations. He is a week in advance of the remainder of the party. He reports that upon the Atlantic side the Coatzacoalcos river is navigable for twenty-five miles above its mouth, for ships drawing eleven feet of water. At a point called Minattian, where the railroad line is already laid down it commences, and passes over a beautiful country, teeming with horses and cattle, almost in a wild state, until it strikes upon the waters of Taltepec river. In this distance of sixty miles, there are no other difficulties to encounter than those common to undulating countries. From the Taltepec we come upon the Malatenge, and here have our first grade of fifty feet. We then ascend thirty miles—from the Mala-

 We then ascend thirty miles—from the Mala igo to the Sierra Madre Mountains, a chain of the tengo to the Sierra Madre Mountains, a chain of the Cordilleras—through which several passes have been surveyed. That of La Chivela has been chosen as the best and most feasible, and through it a fity feet grade has been run, which presents a most feasible route. On the Pacific side of Sierra Madre, there are no difficulties to contend with. A straight line to Ventosa, on the Pacific, brings you over a great plan of thirty miles. The climate is very healthy. The officers and men, fifty-three in number, are all well, and have contracted no disease.

#### A Ray of Progress in New-Hamshire-The Homestead Exemption Act.

The late session of the Legislature passed the following, and thus made a commencement

in the Land Reform movement : As Acr to exempt the Homestead of families from attachment and levy or sale on execution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou Representatives in General Court convened. That from and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1882, the family shomestead of the head of each family shall be exempt from attachment and levy or sale on execution empt from attachment and levy or sale on execution on any judgment rendered on any cause of action acturing after the taking effect of this act: provided such homestead shall not exceed in value five hundred dollars. Such homestead shall not be assets in the hands of an administrator for the payment of debts, nor subject to the laws of distribution or devise, so long as the widow or minor children, or any or either of them, shall occupy the same; and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid unless made by deed executed by the husband and wife, with all the formalities required by law for the conveyance of real estate; or if the wife be dead, and there be minor children, by such deed executed by the husband, with the consent of the Judge of Probate for the County in which the land is, indorsed on said deed.

said deed.
Sec. 2. Such exemption shall extend to any interest which the debtor may owe in such homestead, and to any interest in any building occupied by him as a homestead, standing on land not owned by him to an

homestead, standing on land not owned by him to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. That the Sheriff executing any writ of execution, founded on any judgment such as is mentioned in the first section of this act, on application of the debtor or his wrife, if such debtor shall have a family, and if the lands and tenements about to be levied on, or any part thereof shall be the homestead or estate thereof, shall cause a homestead, such as the debtor may select, not exceeding five hundred collars in value, to be set off to the debtor in the the debter may select, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, to be set off to the debter in the manner following, to wit he shall cause three appraisers to be appointed, one by the creditor, one by the debter, and one by himself, who shall be discreet and dismiterested men, resident in the County, and shall be sworn by a Justice of the Peace impartially to appraise and set off by metes and bounds a homestead of the estate of the debter, such as he may select, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value and the set-off and assignment so made as aforesaid by the appraisers shall be returned by the Sheriff, along with the writ, for record in Court; and if no complaint shall be made by either party, no further proceedings shall be red against the homestead; but the remainder of the debter's land and tenements, if any more he shall have, shall be liable to levy or sale on execution in the same manner as heretofore provided by law, provided that upon good cause shown. on execution in the same manner as necessare pro-rided by law. provided that upon good cause shown, the Court out of which the writ issued may order a reappraisement and reassignment of the homestead, either by the same appraisers or others appointed by the Court, and under such instructions as the Court

may give ; and such appraisement shall be made and

may give, and such appraisement shall be made and returned to said Court assforesaid.

Sec. 4. When the homestead of any head of a family, being a debtor in execution, shall consist of a house, or a house and lot of land, which in the opinion of the appraisers cannot be divited without injury and inconvenience, they shall make and sign in appraisal of the whole value thereof, and deliver the same to the officer having the execution debtor, or so no member of his family of sufficient age to understand the nature thereof, with a notice thereof attached, that unless the execution debtor shall pay to and officer the surplus over and above the five fundired dollars, within sixty days thereafter, said premises will lars, within sixty days thereafter, said promises we be sold, and in case such surplus shall not be pa within the said sixty days it shall be lawful for it officer to advertise and sell the same at auction. irty days prior to the sale, and out of the proceeds such sale to pay the said execution debtor, with e written consent of his wife, the sum of five hundred dollars - provided, however, if the wife of such debtor shall not consent to such payment, the sher if or officer having such proceeds shall deposit sail sain of five hundred dollars in some savings institution in this State, to the credit of said debtor and wife, and the same may be withdrawn therefrom only by the joint order of the bushand and wife, or by the survivor in case one should decease - and the same shall be exempt from attachment and levy of execution for the term of one year from the time it shall be paid or deposited aforesaid. And said sheriff or officer shall apply the balance of said proceeds on the execution, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the same; provided that no such safe shall be made unless a greater sum than five hundred dollars shall be bid therefor, in which case the officer shall return the execution for want of property, with a return the execution for want of property.

shall be bid therefor, in which case the omcor shall return the execution for want of property, with a certificate thereon of his proceedings. Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend to any judgment rendered on any contract made be-fore the taking effect of this act, or judgment ren-dered on any note or morigage executed by the debtor and his wife, nor any claim for labor less than one hundred dollars, nor to impair the lien han one hundred dollars, nor to impair he hear by mortgage of the vender for the purchase money if the homestead in question, nor of any mechanic r other person, under any statute of this State, or any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection if the buildings, nor from the payment of taxes due SEC. 6. No conveyance or alienation by the hus

band of any property exempt and set off as afore-said, shall be valid unless the wife join in the deed of conveyance provided, however, that such hus-band may without the consent of his wife, mortgage such homestead, at the time of the purchase thereof,

such homestead, at the time of the parchase dieteor, for the payment of the purchase money.

Szc. 7. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to affect any property fraudulently purchased by the debtor, when in incolvent circumstances.

N. B. BAKER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN S. WELLS,

President of the Senate.

President of the Senate. Approved July 4, 1851.
SAMUEL DINSMOOR, Governor.

Temperance Legislation in Connecticut.

The Bill, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, that was reported to, and triwas so dosed with proposed amendments, in the Assembly, and so tossed about between the two Houses, by certain runneretic doctors and nurses, all wearing the hypocritical mask of friendship for the patient, that its real friends thought bes to let it be put to sleep for the present, by the gentle opiate of postponement to the next session of the Legislature. The friends of the rum of the Legislature. The friends of the rum traffic however did not long enjoy their triumph thus achieved by the aid of such common, legislative, and anti-tectotal tactics, for they were soon unexpectedly, and more effectually "headed" tion and passage of the following resolution of Senator Ramsdell, viz:

Senator Ramsdell, viz:

"Resolved by this Assembly.—That on the first
Monday of April next, the electors of this State be,
and they hereby are required to assemble at the
usual place of holding electors meetings, and to vote
by ballot upon the following proposition:

"Shall the traffic mintoricating liquors as a beverage,
be prohibited in this State under suitable penalties to
restrain the same."

train the same?

The Moderator of each electors meeting, at th The Moderator of each electors increase, at the opening of the same, shall publicly state this proposition, and request all electors in favor of such proposition, to deposit a ballot in a box for that purpose on which shall be written or printed the word—YES and all those opposed to such prohibition to deposit and all those opposed to such prohibition to deposis a ballot in the same box, on which shall be written or printed the word—No. Said ballots shall be counted by the officers of said meeting, and returns made of the number in favor and against said proposition, to the Secretary of State, with the returns of votes for State officers. Within ten days after the reception of said returns the Governor of the State shall make public proclamation of the number of shall make public proclamation of the number of votes given in favor of and against, said proposition

This was a proposition so plain, simple, reasonable, and unmystifiable by political jugglery, that although many of the demagagues found it avery bitter pill, yet none but the real runagagues dared to vote against it, and it was triumphantly the second of the demagagues of the Second of the Seco adopted by both Houses,-in the Senate, by vote of 12 to 6,-in the House, by a vote of 147 to 20! This resolution ungags the people, and enables them to proclaim through the ballot-box, as have recently the voters of Ohio, whether they consider the rum traffic a blessing or a they consider the rum traine a blessing of a curse to community. Friend Hale, of the "Fountain," who has labored faithfully and efficiently during the session, as an outside member of the General Assembly," well says of the movement

Every discerning man will at once see that the friends of a prohibitory liquor law accomplish at this resolution they could expect to accomplish success in their first effort. Temperance men success in their first effort. Temperance men not only now have the abstract proposition of prohibition to act upon, but they have the strongest possible motive to work for the election of such a Legislature next Spring as will make a sound and judicious law, provided the people ask for it. This is a giorious issue. We gladly accept it as full of hope and promise to our cause. Thus it will be seen that the plea for prohibition has found favor with the Assembly, and that the friends of temperance have signally transplant in sortic of treachery duplicity and all triumphed in spite of treachery, duplicity, and as sorts of iniquity. Let us thank God and take courage Now we have a distinct object in view, viz: the largest possible vote in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic, and a Legislature in 1852 which will

of the people."
[Worcester (Mass.) Cataract

REALITY AND ROMANCE. - The Abingdon Virginian has the following account of an occurrence which happened in Scott Co., Tenn., recently, which is not a little romantie

A Mr. Craft, the owner of a very comfortable tate, had in his employ, as a laborer, a Mr. Bear, who became enamored of his daughter, a girl of about thirteen or fourteen years of age. On Sabbath, the Sth inst., in the absence of the father. Bear and the thurteen or fourteen years of age. On Sabbath, the 8th inst., in the absence of the father. Bear and the girl eloped to Bluntville and were married. They remained together until the following Saturday, when the father, in the absence of the husband, came and took his daughter, packed her up, and putting her under the care of his brother in-law and a cousin, whom report says he desired her to marry starting her off to Mississippi, by way of Scott and Lee counties, of this State, Louisville, Ky., &c.—As soon as these circumstances were fearned by the husband, he made application to the Judge of the Circuit, obtained a writ of nabeas corpus, and started in pursuit. The company fleeing were overtakes in Virginia, but the writ had lost its virtue, and though one of the pursuing party once got the wife into his possession, he thought it unsafe to retain her, on seeing pistols drawn by his adversaries, and preparations for deadly combat.

A further effort was not then inside to recover her by the husband. She was then taken on to Scott C. H., and there confined and guarded until word could be sent to the father and a reinforcement obtained. During her confinement in Scott, the husband with his party ignorantly passed on, and crossed over into Lee before his mistake was found out. In the meantime the father, breathing curses and ren-

over into Lee before his mistake was found out. I the meantime the father, breathing curses and ven geance, came on with his reenforcement, took th geance, came on with his reenforcement, took the girl into his possession, and started on the intended journey through Lee to Kentucky, &c. On going about ten miles beyond Essiville, to Col. Spear's, he met the pursuing party on their return. From pridential motives, the husband was not allowed to approach the house where the father was, and on the coming up of those who were of his party, the girl was sent to a room, and preparations were made for bloody work should an attempt be made to recover her. Intimidated by the show of weapons and the vergeful and determined manner of the father, the husband's party desisted from an attack. The father isband's party desisted from an attack. and his party resumed their journey, and were pass-ing on through Lee by the last accounts. By a final resort, the husband sent messengers bearing a letter of protest and entreaty from Shaver, (the brother-inlaw, who, on his return with others, had been served law,) who on his return with others, had been served with a writ of baleas corpus. The letter insisted on a return of the party with the girl, and an agreement to terms of accommedation, as the law was about to be enforced, and the sentiments of the community were those of sympathy for the husband. What effect this epistle had upon the father we have not yet learned.

[Abingdon Virginian.

The Camptown (Ky.) Journal says that a citizen of that place lately took ninety hea-beef cattle from that place to New York City, by realroad, through this State, and returned home in eleven days with the proceeds of the sale. The ex-pense per head was \$14.45, and the shrinkage handly anything. When driven by foot it required sevently-five days, and cost about \$20 per head, and was at-tended with a heavy loss by shrinkage. LAW COURTS

Superior Court .. MONDAY, July 14.

Superior Court. Monday, July 14.
Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Edwin Forrest agt. Catherine Forrest.—
The motion on behalf of Mrs. F. to require Mr. F. to file in the Court of Common Pleus of Philadelphia, a withdrawal of the suit entered there by him for divorce against Mrs. F., or that he be prohibited from proceeding in the cross-suit entered by him against her here, was argued by Mr. O'Conor for Mrs. F. and Mr. Van Burgen operated. The latter and F. and Mr. Van Buren opposed. The latter said Mr. F. had entered the cross-suit here by invitation of counsel of Mrs. F., on the supposition that the suit entered by her against him, and the one now en-tered by him against her, should be trief together, but the counsel now wish to make them distinct. (If was denied that it was by invitation, but by suggestion of the Judges at the time; Mr. Van Buren contended that Mrs. Forrest should withfraw the complaint for injunction in the Supreme Court, and pay the costs, or permit the suit entered here to go on, and he tried on the same issue. The one suit does not charge in relation to all the parties—that the other does. Mr. O'Connor said two was nethal the other does. are omitted, but that they were also omitted in a same of most for the first form of sood faith on the part of counsel of Mrs want of good faith on the part of counsel of Mrs at can pernaps order the two to be tried together— the questions in them may be, perhaps, in fac though with some little additional form, be decide in the finding of the Juryinahe trial of the complain and answer in the suit entered by Mrs. F., but he counsel prefer them separate. The bill in Suprem

James Mason, admin'r of John Mason, J., deceased, agt, George and Israe Jones, and others.

—Mr. M., Jr., died at Staten Island in September last, and his brother James administered upon his estate. He filed a complaint against Messrs, Jones sons-in-law and executors of the late John Mason estate. He filed a complaint against Messrs. Jones (sons-in-law and executors of the late John Mason the elder) and other heirs at law of latter, chaining that John Mason, Jr., was entitled to one-eighth part of his father's estate, (denying the validity of the father's will,) and brings charge for 10 years' rents and profits. The present is a motion asking the Court to frame an issue to be tried by a Jury, as to whether the late John Mason the elder, was of sound disposing mind on the day, in 1839, he gave a paper writing purporting to be his will, the died in that year.) Whether he did or not, direct the disposition of his property as alleged in said paper writing, and whether undue influence had been exercised, &c. John Mason, Jr., it will be recollected, was an alleged lunatic, and the will left a certain amount a year for his maintenance.]

The motion for an issue to be tried by Jury is opposed, on the ground that James Mason, the plantif, brought a suit after his father's death, contesting the trusts in his father's will, and the Courts, including the Court of Appeals, sustained the trusts, and he did that the validity of the will of his father was reasonably involved in the controversy as the basis of action on the trusts, and he was permanently enjoined afterward from contesting the validity of the will, as was Mrs. A., his sister, she being a defendant in the former suit, and acongescing in the defendant in the former suit, and acongescing in the

ity of the will, as was Mrs. A., his sister, she being defendant in the former suit, and ily of the will, as was Mrs. A., his sister, she being a defendant in the former suit, and acquiescing in the validity of the will. It is also contended that the present complaint cannot be sustained, as Mr. James Mason, the plaintiff, makes himself a defendant among the other heirs at law. The motion was argued by Mr. Ring for plaintiff and Mr. Balwell opposed. Decision reserved.

> Marine Court Mospay, July 16 Before Judge Lynch.

In the suit brought in behalf of Le Brun. one of the hands on board the British brig Ocea, Bride, for wages, already referred to, the Court held that there has been a deviation of the voyage, by which the scamen are discharged from the articles, jurisdiction as to a British vessel had been denied.] which the seamen are discharged from the articles, jurisdiction as to a British vessel had been denied, and are therefore entitled to recover the balance of wages due. As to offset, it is evident, the Court said, there has been great negligence on the part of the Captain in the manner of keeping the accounts of payment and articles furnished. From the testimony of Burd, whose integrity was vouched for, in his testimony by the Captain, and the testimony of the second mate, the Captain seems to have been greatly mistaken as to the articles furnished Le B. By their testimony it appears Le Bruin was imprisoned at Bremen by the Captain's orders. His charges against L. B. as fees to the Police, cannot, therefore, be allowed—a charge for medical service is also disallowed—the item on account of disrating (Le B. was cook or steward) not allowed, because the log book has not been produced to show it, nor cause sufficient shown to warrant the disrating. The amount claimed was \$94, for which offset is allowed for part. Judgment for plaintiff, \$40. UThe case showed the necessity, as far as possible, of both master and Judgment for plaintiff, \$10.35. [The case showed the necessity, as far as possible, of both master and seaman keeping, as to wages, correct accounts.—Other suits, we understand, are pending.]

Court of General Sessions .... MONDAY, July 14.

The Case of Cryder & McKay .- Coun-

The Case of Cryder & McKay.—Counsel for these defendants, who are indicted for grand larceny and false pretenses in the matter of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Bonds, this morning moved for a reduction of their bail bonds. The motion was denied by the Court, and they are expected to come to trial on Wednesday next. Alex. It Jandon, indicted with them, will probably be tried social. The parties claim separate trials.

Trial for Burglary.—Thos. O'Niel, 17 years of age, was tried for burglary in the 3d degree, in forcibly entering the clothing store of Wm. D. Abbott & Co., No. 41 Broadway, on the might of the 31st of May last and stealing therefrom clothing to the value of \$150. A portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner by Officer Bennett of the Fourteenth Ward, who arrested him. The case was clearly made out, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for Avent.

Trial for Carrying a Slung-shot .- John Meyers, a young man of notoriously bad character, was placed at the bar to answer a charge of assaulting Thos. J. Lynch of No. 91 Roosevelt-st., with a siang-shot on the 13th of June last. The evidence was conclusive and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

Sentenced .- Walter Price, who was re-Sentenced.—Walter Frice, Who was reterming convicted of grand larceny, was placed at the
bar for sentence. He stoutly protested his innocence
and appealed to the Court for a light sentence. He
is a young man of genteel address, and has had excellent advantages of education. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 4 years.

Joseph Blake and John Brady, both telligent appearing young men, were indicted for burglary in the first degree, and a few days since put in a plea of guilty of grand larceny, were brought up in a pieca or and as the offense with which they of a retreated was of a very aggravated nature, they we sentenced to the State Prison each for the term entenced to the St cears. Adjourned.

A MURDER .- We learn from the Natches A MURDER.—We learn from the Natchez Courier, that a great excitement was prevailing in Natchez, on Tuesday last, in consequence of William Johnson, a free man of color, together with a mulatto boy, having been shot, about three miles below that city, on the preceding evening, as they were returning to Natchez. Johnson, who was possessed of considerable property, (some (\$20,000 or \$30,000,1 had a plantation adjoining Baytor Winn's, concerning the boundary of which they had a legal dispute, which was decided in favor of Johnson and his companion stopped in front of young Winn's to light a cigar, and while there seated on their horses, Baylor Winn entered. About three of four miles from this place, they were astonished to see Winn rading near them, and after the woods. A few minutes after, they saw him behind some bushes near the road, and immediately after, a gun was fired, three buck shot from which so badly wounded Johnson, that he died at two that night from his waunds. His companion, though so badly wounded. wounded Johnson, that he died a 'two that agreements wounds. His companion, though so bailly wound ed that his recovery is doubtful, was able to ride to the city for assistance. The dying disclosures to Johnson were taken in form, who charges Baylo Winn with the commission of the deed, who has since been committed on examination to await his trial. [Jackson (Miss.) Star. 1st.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRACY CASE. On Tuesday last, the jury being all present, the tria of the persons charged with conspiracy. &c. was re sumed at Detroit, and continued on the part of the sumed at Detroit, and continued on the part of the prosecution. Before the usual hour of recess array ed, the prosecution rested their case. In the after noon, Wm. Howard, on the part of the defense, open ed the case to the jury. On the following day, the defense proceeded with the examination of witnesse which continued until the hour of adjournment.—The plot thickens. The Detroit Triume says: Mr. Wm. A Howard's statements, in his opening speech for the defense, yesterday afternoon before the Circuit Court, lead us to think that this Conspiracy cas will grow more interesting as the trial progresses.

A FATHERLY TURKEY .- The Providence

Past tells the following story:

"There is on the farm of Mr. Paris Mathewson, in
Johnston, a male turkey who has the present season,
set upon 21 eggs and hatched is of them—having
driven his better half from the nest, and taken upon driven his better half from the nest, and taken upon himself all the female cares of domestic life, and spurned all interference from the gentler sex. This is n't all. When his turkeyship got his own brood out of the shell, he found that some of the women folks in the old flock had also been at work, and that there were in all suxty-seven young turkeys to be taken care of. All these he has taken care of, and is now a sort of Lord Mayor of the whole tribe, and knocks down all the interfering old ladies that come into his presence. He is a queer fellow, and a good one into the bargain." RIOT AT TORONTO. - A public meeting of

the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association, convened in Toronto on the 9th, was broken up by the interfer-ence of the opponents of the Association, headed by several clergymen of the Established Church, who claimed a right to be heard on the ground that the meeting was public. The excitement ran high, but no one was hurt.

CUBA. The Fourth of July in Havana-4 New Bity

Gate, &c. HAVANA, Saturday, July 5, 1851

Mesers. Greeley & McRu ath : The headache day of Yankee patriotism was celebrated in a quiet way by the uncer rupted few here, who are interes ed in preserving respect for the past, forgetting the degenerate offspring that would rend the social fa ric that has given light to the old world, as well as paseblessoms to the wilderness-at last mayhap to be worsted and buried in the ashes of her own gathering, through the faithlessness of her children.

I heard a loval Spaniard give a sentiment, which I repeat as nearly as I can render itnaming the Fourth of July "the day revered by civilized man wherever be his home. Dear to the Spaniard's heart for the Cortez and the representative privileges guranteed by the Constitution, which never would have obtained without the influence exercised by it over social or canization." So much does the Spaniard acknowledge; and the private party, of which he was accidently participant, felt the full force and truthfulness of his toast, which, being hon-God bless her, and make her victorious over Victoriam fruitfulness." There were various re-unions, where Yankees were found mingling with the stranger congenial feelings; but no dis-union utterances were heard to mar festivity, or help to blot the sheen of our stars, or ener-

vate the force of the stripes.

I intend no oration, but desire to show that the modern doctrines of Southern chivalry find no echo here, even with those who have no sympa-

thy in the cause.

The authorities are constructing a new gate to open from the city at the head of Chacon-st. dividing the wall between the "Gate of Montser rst" and the "Punto," in honor of our present ministration of Alcoy, but from an opposition originating with the Catalan population, the means were not forthcoming. It will be a great public convenience, and an enduring evidence of This work was attempted during the ad the estimation in which Gen. Concha is held, for his untiring industry and unselfish pursuit of those abuses which have crept into executive re-

ations with the people.

While our staples are languishing under the while our staples are tanguishing under the excessive exchange that is running against us, shipping seems to be increasing. Exchange has been at 74 as \$\Phi\$ cent. discount; 60 day bills, small prices; bills for disbursements of vessels have obtained better rates.

Yesterday we had one hundred and fifty-two

vessels, of which forty were American, in port, and the flog was hung out, floating bravely mid the storm that darkened the day, but left no shadow upon the free hearts that were filled

Wrecked Bark Macedonia - Decision in the Case of the Bark Lucy L. Hale, &c. &c. HAVANA, Monday, July 7. Mesara, Greeley 4 McElrath :

The effects of the wrecked bark Macedonia were closed the past week with a saving of about \$300; the Captain returning to the United States in the brig Venus, for New-York, and the crew reshipped by the American Consul.

The decision in the case of the Lucy L. Hale,

implicated for damages, for having run aboard the Spanish bark Constancio, while under the charge of a Government pilot, in attempting to get to sea, has elicited the attention of everybody interested in commercial maritime affairs, and has disappointed the expectations of those who profess to know the equity points and the merite of the case. It is a piece of construction got up semi-officially, to save harmless the pilot upon whom this forestall-fallen the damages, without this forestall-ing of Justice. Arbitrators were appointed by the Captain of the Port, to examine testimony in relation to the collision, and report where the habilities shoul dfall; for which purpose four Spanish captains were selected, pointing officer, "Captain of the Porte," decision which has thus been trumped up, would not be sustained by the Admiralty courts of Spain, but the contract for the voyage prevented the possibility of making the issue before the proper tribunals of the land. The four Captains and the Captain of the Port unanimously decided that the pilot was in no way to blame, and that the ship should be held hable for the damages sustained by the Constancio, without making in vestigation as to what the amount of the damage was. The parties under the de-cision, came down from their culminating point of reclamation, to seven thousand dollars, and finally received, rather than trust to the decision of their courts, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, as in full of all claims, and the bark Lucy L. Hale was permitted to leave the harbor, Sunday morning, for Matanzas, to finish loading for St. Petersburg. Capt. Thomas de-fended himself as well as he was able, and had efficient aid in the agent of underwriters, for the United States, Charles Tyng, Esq., and made the payment with a protest against the whole proceedings, as contrary to law and usage. It does not settle the question, that the pilot is not hable, but it does demonstrate that official power will be arrayed in his defense, to defeat appeal to the justice of the land or to prevent it, and that in such cases the United States will be compelled to enforce the attention of the judiciary of the land, or that the money be refunded,

and provided for by the party wrong doing.

On the 6th we had no flags upon the telegraph staffs of the Moro castle, and to-day we have but

The cabin of the beautiful steam packet Isabel which is to sail to-morrow for Charleston, is fully occupied for the voyage by Spanish families languish for Northern air and Saratoga

The operations in exchange have been large for this steamer, although in small parcels, and the rates have been heavy as reported in my last by the Henry.

The Captain-General is, at present, residing at his country seat, about two and a half miles from Havana, located in one of the loveliest spots of Havana, located in one of the total the significant the vicinity, giving much more trouble in having arranged many trilling things which require his arranged many of approval or command. We have

signature of approval or command. We have no news. With consideration, ever, Q. U. O. Markets-The Cigar Business-Freights, &c. HAVANA, Tuesday, July 8, 1851 Mesers. Greeley & McElrath :

Operations in our market have not been

of a satisfactory character, while there has not been the activity consequent upon demand and equality in exchange. The rates of exchange are not saved by adequate reduction in the price of Sugar, wherefore orders have remained to sleep upon the files of the counting room, and planters have been compelled to ship on their own account, which makes the principal transac

tions of the week. Shipments reach 35,064 boxes and receipts by Railroad and Coastwise 28.07 boxes, and 1,250 bags of Sugar. White Sugar have yielded to offers at | cent. P h less an lower grades have maintained their position-whites through from 31 to 41, brown 31 to 31-

Cucuruchos from 2 to 2. In Coffee the operations have not been of suffi-cient consequence to notice, and confined to our own wants for consumption.
In Wax sales have been made at \$3622.542 P cwt. Yellow and White, covered by shipment

of 21,280 lbs.

The shipments of Molasses for the week embrace 1,011 hhds. to the United States, at 14-22 rials the keg of 5 gals.—3) to 5 cents. Hhds. at 5)c. P gal. making 8) to 104c. P gal. cost along-

side of ship, at outports. It is only possible to get an occasional deck-load in Havana, and there

get an occasional deck-load in Havana, and there is but little sweet Molasses remaining.

The industry of the country in Cigars is undergoing serious trial, and only the strong-pursed factories can endure the strain, the

93,872 pounds, to Europe and the United States in

about equal parts.

Freights have been exceedingly dull, from the various unfavorable causes which I have noticed, of which the main feature is the Exchange, which cuts off demand, while the idle about equal parts. tunnage has been growing upon our waters every day—two freights to Falmouth and market, 12 los; one to Cowes, destined for Russia, 62 los, and 7s. 6d. additional, if the whole lay is determined. To the United States, \$11 0 \$12 for boxes, hhds. of Sugar, \$51 0 \$6; hhds. of Mo

lasses, \$21 a \$21. Sales of Fish, sweated, received by the Ot Sales of rish, sweated, received by the Ot-lawa from Halifax, the only cargo for some time, was sold at \$3 25 per cwt. Corn has been plenty, and sold freely at 56] #60 centa the 25 bs, making remittances with three-fourths of the present rates of Exchange saved. Lard short and wanted, \$1450 @ \$15. Butter, Goshen, \$28 a \$30 ; none on the market. Sessa \$30 ; none on the market. Lumber from Portland and other points, from \$21 a \$26. None

The health of our city remains good-the " grip," or influenza, having retired from our tality. Two or three cases of death from it only reported—one child and two aged persons; and e have no fever or cholera.

As ever, your devoted

A Fight with the Mexican Robbers. In our Mexican news, received by the

In our Mexican news, received by the Bonita, will be found a short account of a recent alternation to rob the different account of a recent alternation to rob the different account of a recent alternation with the found between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and the killing of two of the brigands by an English passenger who was fortunately too well armed for the secondreis. In brief we will give the particulars, as we learned them from parties present.

The stage left Vera Cruz on the 6th uit, with nine passengers in all. Of these, two were Mexicans unamed, one a Frenchman indifferently provided for defense, three were English miners also poorty armed, one was a Californian with a triting revolving pistol, but in the coach were two English gentlemen, S. T. Clissold and and C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, who were armed and equipped as the law regulating safety on the Mexican roads requires and directs. In addition to a goodly showing of Colt's revolvers, the best weapon we know of for any service, they had double-barreied guns, well loaded with buckshot, and for the latter in particular they found ey had double-barreled guns, well loaded with ickshot, and for the latter in particular they found

they had double-barreted guin, well loaded with buckshot, and for the latter in particular they found especial need.

Everything went on smoothly during the first day's pourney, and they reached and passed Perote without molestation from the swarms of ladrones who have long held travelers as their own property. But while on the route between Acajete and Amoscaue, alout 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, the stage was suddenly beleaguered by a party of brigands, well masked and better mounted, who riding up ordered the driver to halt. They next, and with great show of courage, presented their pistols in a way to bring them to bear upon the passengers inside, and were about to charge bolt upon the stage, when Clissold discharged a heavy load of buckshot directly into the breast of one of them. The fellow's head fell listlessly, his bridle reins dropped from his hands, and he was evidently about to tumble from his saddle, when one of his companions, seizing him by the collar and steadying him for a moment, turned his horse's head in an opposite direction. In his saddle, when one of his companions, seizing him by the colliar and steadying him for a moment, turned his horse's head in an opposite direction. In another moment, a second charge of buck-shot was lodged in the side of the second robber, while the Californian, who was seated on the box with the driver, opened an ineffectual fire from his little revolver. After the second shot from Clissold's gun, who was seated inside the stage and on the quarter upon which the brigands made the onslaught, the entire party seampered off, and thus was a party of Mexican robbers completely beaten off with loss by two well-directed discharges from a double-barreled gun. Had Fitzwilliam been on the side of the stage immediately attacked, and could be have brought his gun to bear upon them, the secondrels would have gone off with greater loss.

On arriving at Amosoque, a large village ten miles this side of Pucbla, and where the stage horses are changed. Clissold was advised to go to the Alcade and inform that functionary of what had happened. He did so, stating that he believed he had killed one robber if not two, when he was told that it was a pity he had not slain the entire party. It afterward appeared that the first brigand shot lived but a few moments, and that the second, after lingering four days, finally expired. They were all described as new hands upon the road, their faces not being recognised.

The affair created not a little stir along the road.

The affair created not a little stir along the road

MORTALITY IN ST. LOUIS.-We are sor-

Mortality in St. Louis.—We are sorry to see that the Cholera is again prevailing to a considerable extent in Louis. The Repulsion of that city contains a table, showing the mortality of the last six months, compared with that of the corresponding months of 1850. It will be seen that there is a considerable increase. But the averages of Cholera were small there in 1850 compared with 1849.

Mortality in 1850. Mortality in 1854.

Total. Cholera. Total. Cholera.

Mortality in 1850. Mortality in 1854.

Total. Cholera. Total. Cholera.

Total. Cholera. Total. Cholera.

Of the Cholera victims about three-fifths are foreigners. The Clerk of the St Louis Board of Health informed the Editor of the Republican that: "Of over five hundred emigrants who arrived in the early part of June, he had, not a week after, ordered coffins for nearly one half the number."

The Republican says. "The greatest number of deaths by cholera in 1850 occurred, according to the Register's reports, during the week ending July 22, when there were 210 cases, the deaths by all disceases being 391. In only this single week, during that whole year, did the number of cholera deaths exceed eighty. It may be remembered that, in 1849, the largest mortality by cholera occurred during the week preceding this, to wit; that ending on July 185, when 944 interments occurred, 619 of the deweek preceding this, to wit that ending on July 16th, when 944 interments occurred, 619 of the de-ceased having fallen victims to cholera.

HESSIAN FLAG.-There is now in Alexandria, Va., the first flag taken during the Revolu-tion by Gen. Washington from the Hessians, at Trea-ton. It is composed of silk, beautifully embroidered in needlework—the crown appears prominent, and the date 1775 on the front. Also, the identical flag surrendered at the battle of Yorktown. It was the of the seventh regiment, and now bears the flag of the services are the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, being the crowning glory of the complete success of the American arms." The flag is of rich silk, well perforated with builet holes. General Washington's body guard flag is also there—silk, with the motto, "Coaquer or die.

Wesleyan University.—The annual commencement of the Wesleyan Eniversity at Middletown, Conn., will be held from the 3d to the 6th of August. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 3d. On Monday, the oration before the literary societies will be delivered by the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D., of this city. On Tuesday, the 5th, the oration and poem before the Psi Upsilon Society will be delivered by Wm. C. Prescott, Esq., and S. J. Pike, A.M., also the oration before the Alumin by the Rev. E. Wentworth, and the oration and poem before the "Society of the Mystical Seven," by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn, and J. G. Saxe, Esq. On Wednesday the senior exhibition will be held. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY .- The annual

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—We learn that DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—We learn that Mr. Jacob Gotwais, a highly respectable farmer of Lower, Providence township, says the Montgomery (Pa.) Ledger, was so severely taken with this dreadful disease on Saturday evening last, as to cause death in about 18 hours. Mr. G. had returned from the city on Saturday evening, in perfect health but was taken about 11 o'clock, with the most excrutiating cramps and pains. Dr. Grigg, tegether with several other physicians, were called in, who pronounced it a case of genuine Asiatic Cholera. The deceased lingered in the most intense suffering until about 5 o'clock on sunday evening, when he died.

FACTORY BURNED BY LIGHTNING .- The FACTORY BURNED BY LIGHTNING.—The
ty Windham Co., was struck by hightning last Thursday and burned to the ground. So rapid was the
spread of the devouring element that it was found
impossible to rescue any of the contents of the raili.
That the fire was the work of lightning there is no
room to doubt. The estimated total loss we understand to be about \$20,000, while the amount of insurance was \$10,000.

WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.—A Mrs. Tre-WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.—A MIS. Ite-fethern, residing at the North End, conceiving her-self injured by certain reports of Mr. Laban Pike, undertook yesterday to seek redress by chastising him. Seeing Mr. P. enter a store, she procured a cowinde, and without much preliminary explana-tion, applied the whip over his face, head and back, so severely as to bring the blood. The poor fellow plead for quarters, when the woman expressed her satisfaction and left the store. (Newb't Herald.

VISGINIA TOBACCO CROPS .- The Winchester Republican says the prospect for a crop of to-bacco in this State is much worse than last year. Few planters have anything like plants enough to reset. Many crops have been planted over, and many of the plants are very small. A planter of Charlotte County says it is impossible to expect a full crop. This will keep tobacco up.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- An effort is being THANKSGIVING DAY.—An effort is being made by Governor Wood, of Ohio, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, to have a uniform day for Thanksgiving and Prayer, in all the states of the Union and he has corresponded with the Executives of the several States on the subject. The day selected will most probably be the last Thursday in November. This is right, and we hope all the States of the Union will adopt the suggestion. (Ohio Statesman.

SINGULAR FACT.—It is recorded as a singular fact, that during the late terrible configuration at San Francisco, not a single house of worship of any kind was destroyed, while every gambling house but three were burned. [N.O. Com. Bulletin.

Titus Ruggles, a brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was killed last week while in the performance of his duties.